FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

WEST GERMANY

U.S. Bars Neutral Germany

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told Fed. (West) German Amb. Heinz L. Krekeler May 20 that the U.S. opposed a neutral role for the Bonn Govt. or for a unified Germany.

Krekeler had asked Dulles for clarification of Pres. Eisenhower's comments on neutralized states at the President's news conference May 18 [see p. 167G2]. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer had summoned home Germany's ambassadors to the U.S., Britain & France* May 20 to receive "the exact line of German policy concerning possible neutrality offers by the Russians and the possibility of an agreement on German unification" at the proposed Big 4 summit meeting. [See p. 158A-B3]

Dulles told his own news conference May 24 that he had clarified the U.S. position for Krekeler after conferring with Mr. Eisenhower. Dulles said that, while "it is all well to talk about neutrality for a country such as Austria . . . with 7 million people," he did not believe that "anybody realistically believes that the German people, 70-odd million of them, are designed to play the role of a neutral country." He said "a policy of neutrality has no application to a country of the character of Germany." [See p. 165G3]

Asked whether the U.S. would favor the neutralization of the Soviet satellite nations, Dulles replied that the U.S. would welcome anything strengthening those countries' independence but "neutrality" required precise definition. [See p. 167A1]

Germans Rush Military Plans

Bonn officials said May 20 that rearmament bills would be speeded through the Cabinet & Parliament in advance of the proposed Big 4 summit meeting. Erich Ollenhauer, Social Dem. Party leader, issued a statement May 22 against German neutrality "as long as great power blocs in the East & West remain opposed." [See p. 157G7] West German labor leaders attending a meeting in Vienna of the Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions voted May 19 for an Executive Board resolution favoring stronger military power for the Western world.

West Berlin Mayor Otto Suhr, a Social Dem., on his arrival in New York May 16 to attend the U.S. Conf. of Mayors, told interviewers: "Unlike Austria, West Berlin & the Fed. Republic . . . already are firmly pledged to the West" and never would accept neutrality to gain unification. [See p. 157D2]

(East German "Workers' Militia," raised to supplement East Germany's 100,000-man "People's Police" army, made their first public appearance in a May Day parade in East Berlin. They carried no arms but marched in military formation and used a Nazi-like salute.) [See pp. 167A-B3, 34D3]

*Hans von Horwath to Britain, Vollrath von Maltzan to France.

Saar Govt. Plan Settled

The West European Union Council in Paris agreed May 11 to oversee the administration of the semi-autonomous Saar under a French-German compromise reached that day on the authority to be granted the neutral high commissioner for the territory. The Council decided that it should be notified by the high commissioner whenever he felt that the Saar statute had been violated within the Saar or by an outside power.

The commissioner, to be chosen by the Council, was to be subject to its instructions. He would have the right to conclude treaties, with Saar legislative approval. [See p. 158A-D2]

Reds Rebuff West on Berlin

Soviet High Comm. Georgi M. Pushkin told Ambs. (to Fed. Germany) James B. Conant of the U.S., Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar of Britain & André François-Poncet of France in Berlin May 20 that the Big 4 powers were not competent to discuss the increased highway tolls imposed on West Berlin trucks by the East German Govt. Pushkin said the matter should be settled in direct negotiations between the 2 German Govts. The West opposed this because it did not recognize the East German Govt. Pushkin rejected a Western suggestion that the Big 4 representatives name German technical experts to discuss whether the tolls were fair.

A Western communiqué, issued after the ambassadors' meeting with Pushkin (first formal meeting of chief Big 4 representatives in Germany in 6 yrs., or since the Berlin Blockade), said that the matter of what to do about the tolls would be referred to the 3 Western allied Govts. [See p. 157E2]

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Week in Headlines

International

U.S. assured West Germany it would not let Germany be neutralized on the Austrian pattern.
Russia objected to U.S. plans for brief Big 4 summit meeting.
Yugoslavia told USSR Tito's talks with Soviet leaders meant return to Soviet bloc.
British campaign ended.

United States

Senate upheld President's veto of 8.8% postal pay raise.
Adm. Burke named to succeed Carney as Navy Chief.
Nearly all Salk anti-polio vaccine pronounced safe.
Supreme Court reversed contempt convictions of 3 Red-probe witnesses who invoked 5th Amend.

Other German News

(West Berlin officials said May 23 that 809 East Germans had sought political asylum in West Berlin that day. The total was a one-day record for 1955.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 75A1] . . . The U.S. State Dept. announced May 24 that Adenauer would meet with Pres. Eisenhower while in the U.S. to receive an honorary degree from Harvard U. June 16 (his 3d postwar visit to the U.S.). [See Vol. XIII, p. 123L; XIV, 361D2] . . . Adenauer's Christian Dem. Party won 51 (gain of 8) of 100 seats in the Rhineland-Palatinate Legislature in elections in that state May 15. [See Vol. XIV, p. 399F1]

BIG 4 CONF.

Russians Score 'Ike,' Dulles

The Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda* charged May 22 that Pres. Eisenhower & U.S. State Secy. Dulles, in their telecast May 17, had advanced "absurd proposals" regarding Big 4 summit negotiations "directed clearly at the frustration of such negotiations."

Pravda took issue with the U.S. leaders both on plans for a heads-of-Govt. conference and on their interpretation of Russia's motives in taking a more "peaceful" policy line. The paper said the President & Dulles had presented a "false political evaluation of the present international situation" and tried "to camouflage the failure of (U.S. policy) of 'positions of strength,' tried to convince their audience, deprived of truthful information, that the signing of the Austrian treaty was a victory for that policy." [See p. 165D3]

Pravda said the U.S. was "unreasonable about the place & duration" of a summit meeting and that U.S. demands made Russia "doubt the sincerity of the U.S. to hold such a meeting." The paper protested that the West had said the conference must last only "2 to 3 days, although it is

REFERENCES In brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

clear to anyone that serious consideration of any urgent international problems cannot be completed in such a short time." [See p. 159G1]

Dulles Doubts Parley Upset

Dulles told his news conference May 24 he would be "greatly surprised" if the USSR tried to change the terms for the proposed summit meeting. He noted that Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov had discussed in Vienna "the general philosophy & approach that was embodied in the 3-power invitation, and the next day Mr. Molotov said publicly that the Soviet Union took a 'positive attitude,' as he put it, toward the forthcoming conference." [See p. 166E-G1]

Dulles told the House Forgn. Affairs Com. May 25 that the summit meeting would not provide the "real test" of Soviet willingness to negotiate. That would come "much later" when problems would be "referred to other bodies, perhaps the Council of Forgn. Mins., NATO or an ad hoc committee." Testifying on the $3.53 billion foreign aid bill [see p. 160D3], Dulles said there "could be no worse moment" than the present to give up the foreign-aid program because "I see no prospect of anything coming out of the Big 4 meeting which would justify any reduction."

Eden for 'Ample' Talks

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden told a Birmingham election rally May 23 his Govt. had "no rigid ideas" about the location or duration of the summit meeting, "but I do want to have ample time at the meeting." He rejected suggestions that his Govt. had agreed to a summit meeting as an election trick. He had told a television audience May 21 he would be "very ready for another (meeting) later on at the highest level if that is thought necessary." [See p. 177C2]

Molotov to Attend UN Event

UN Hq. announced May 20 that Molotov had accepted an invitation to the 10th anniversary meeting of the UN in San Francisco June 20-26. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld said May 19 the Big 4 foreign ministers might find it "most practical" to hold pre-summit talks in San Francisco. But Hammarskjöld said he doubted the "practical possibilities" of holding the summit meeting there, as was proposed May 18 by French ex-Pres. Vincent Auriol at a dinner of the World Veterans Fund in New York. Hammarskjöld noted that it was understood the summit meeting would not be held in any of the Big 4 countries. [See col. 2]

(A Soviet note May 20 formally accepted a U.S. invitation to send a farm-study group to the U.S. It added that the USSR would issue visas for an equal number of Americans [about 12] to visit Russia.) [See p. 166F3]

Stevenson Urges Arms Curb

Adlai E. Stevenson, titular Democratic Party leader, told the Gen. Fed. of Women's Clubs in Philadelphia May 24 that "effective arms control" should be made "the keystone of American diplomacy." He said Moscow's "sudden peace moves" were "significant & hopeful signs that the Soviet Union's stubborn attitude on arms control may be changing."

Stevenson said that "saber-rattling & bellicose speeches have at times distorted & obscured our peaceful purposes" but that effective arms control should become "the heart of our communications with other lands." "Surely, we could afford a crash program to build the hydrogen bomb, we can now afford a crash effort to control it," he added. [See pp. 167A1, 172F3]

Other Views on Disarmament

UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld said May 19 that UN disarmament talks in London thru May 18 [see p. 167D1] had produced "a few new points of great importance" and that "we must show greater patience in this whole field than ever before." [See col. 1]

James J. Wadsworth, U.S. delegate to the London talks, said on his return to New York May 20 that further progress could not be made without some changes in the Western position and "without some change of attitude on the part of top-level Soviet thinking." He said that the Russians had not yet "provided for the type of control that we think is an adequate safeguard." [See p. 167D1]

Bernard M. Baruch told a Woodrow Wilson Foundation meeting in New York May 25 that international disarmament "requires an international authority with power to inspect, control & impose punishment, swift, sure & condign, against any transgressor." He said an agreement which did not establish such an authority would be "incalculably dangerous" and national veto power over the control agency's decisions would "make the plan meaningless." [See p. 93B1]

Lewis L. Strauss, U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn., said in a speech at Rockhurst College, Kansas City May 24 that acceptance fo the Soviet's proposal for an atomic-weapons ban without adequate safeguards would be "the gravest folly." [See p. 161D1]

Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the U. S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. told newsmen May 21 that no Soviet proposal "should affect our military efforts until we have had time to see some real change in the world situation." He added that "there are no present circumstances under which we can afford to give up our air bases or decrease our forces in Europe." [See p. 138E-G2]

Speaking before the U.S. Conf. of Mayors in New York, Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) said May 20 that recent Soviet peace moves were designed to bring about the dismantling of U.S. air bases in Europe and to offset Western atomic superiority. [See p. 166D3]

(Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon told a Parent-Chaplain Conf. in Rochester, N.Y. May 24 that Pres. Eisenhower "should be supported to the hilt" at the proposed summit talks and should not be "sniped at from the rear." Many political observers regarded Nixon's remark as a rebuke to Knowland.) [See p. 106D2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Yugoslavs Reassure U.S.

State Secy. John Foster Dulles called in Yugoslav Amb.-to-U.S. Leo Mates May 23 and received assurances that the forthcoming visit to Belgrade by Soviet leaders would not cause any change in Yugoslav policy, which Mates said later was "very decidedly" based on independence. A State Dept. announcement said Dulles had congratulated Mates on "the success which has now crowned the courageous pursuit" of Yugoslavia's policy of "firm independence," which the U.S. "has been assured by the Yugoslav Govt. it will continue to follow."

Envoy on Satellites, NATO

Mates, appearing on NBC-TV *Meet the Press* May 22, said the Soviet mission to Belgrade "must have an effect" in the Soviet satellite states. He predicted that the satellites would be stimulated to "strive for increasing independence & freedom of action." Mates expressed belief the Russians "must have thought of this before they decided to go to Belgrade."

Mates said that Marshal Tito had meant to criticize the "ideological anti-Communist" flavor acquired by the Atlantic alliance in remarks made in an interview quoted in the French weekly *L'Express* May 20. Tito was quoted as saying: "In the beginning it (the Atlantic alliance) had a defensive character and, at a given time, it was indispensable & justified. I consider that, at the present time, the Atlantic pact is evolving in a negative direction and that it resembles, more and more, a sword of Damocles suspended above humanity—just as the other bloc does." [See p. 167D2]

Mates said "all statesmen, in and out of NATO, should work for a situation in which an alliance such as NATO is not necessary."

Russians Praise Yugoslavs

An article in the Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda* pointing out similarities between the USSR & Yugosalvia May 18 was reprinted widely in the Soviet satellite press. *Pravda* emphasized the "identity of views" on "basic questions of foreign policy," such as the principles of peaceful co-existence & noninterference in affairs of other countries and an atomic-arms ban. *Pravda* said "the very fact that public ownership of the basic means of production prevails in Yugoslavia (and) that both the working people of the USSR & Yugoslavia have mutual fundamental interests . . . all this proves that there exists a solid basis for a broad & manifold cooperation."

(India & Yugoslavia announced May 19 that Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru would visit Yugoslavia in June.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 430B2]

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China. Natl. Chinese Amb.-to-U.S. V. K. Wellington Koo said May 22 (on NBC-TV *Youth Wants to Know*): "All that is necessary to bring about a truce or ease the tension in the Formosa Strait is for the Peiping régime to stop further resort to force." Koo's statement was believed to be the first by a leading Nationalist official that a truce with the Reds was possible. [See pp. 147E1, 167D3; Vol. XIII, 33D] . . . U.S. Defense Dept. officials said May 21 their intelligence reports agreed with a *N.Y. Times* dispatch from Formosa May 20 that "the Communist air build-up along the mainland coast opposite Formosa is still in a preliminary stage." The *Times* story said, "As of today, not one jet strip in that region is operational," but the situation "may change drastically by late fall as a result of intensive work." Defense officials confirmed that the build-up was continuing for a presumed assault on Formosa & the offshore islands. [See p. 131C1] . . . Nationalist jet planes clashed with Communist MIGs for the first time (4 planes on each side) 70 mi. north of the Matsu Islands May 15. The Natl. Air Force reported a 2d clash between 2 MIGs & 2 propeller-driven Natl. planes next day 15 mi. north of Matsu. No damage was reported in either communiqué. [See p. 122F2] . . . Peiping radio announced May 25 that the USSR had turned over all facilities of the Port Arthur naval base in Manchuria after showing the Chinese how to operate equipment. [See Vol. XIV, p. 338D2] . . . P. T. Mow, ex-Natl. Chinese air-procurement mission chief in Washington, was freed on bond of 30,000 pesos ($2,400) in Mexico City May 24 pending trial on a charge of illegal entry into Mexico. The Mexican Forgn. Office ruled Mow was a political refugee, not subject to deportation, as asked by Natl. China. [Vol. XIII, p. 137E]

Indo-China. A South Viet Nam Govt. spokesman said May 19 in Saigon that Premier Ngo Dinh Diem had asked the U.S., Britain & France to send their foreign ministers to Saigon to discuss elections for the unification of North & South Viet Nam and other questions. Diem already had indicated resentment that the 3 foreign ministers discussed Viet Nam in Paris without a Saigon representative present. [See p. 159F-G3] . . . Dep. Defense Min. Tran Trung Dung of South Viet Nam announced May 20 that France had agreed to withdraw its troops from Saigon. About ⅓ of the French Union troops in Viet Nam were in the Saigon area. Viet Namese officials had charged them with indirectly helping the rebel Binh Xuyen forces in the Apr. 28-29 fighting. French Premier Edgar Faure told newsmen in Paris May 13 that France would continue to withdraw its forces from South Viet Nam at the present rate "without speeding up or slowing down." [See pp. 167F3, 146B1, C2] The last French troops quit the port of Haiphong for Saigon May 15 as North Viet Namese troops completed occupation of territory above the 17th parallel, in accordance with the 1954 Geneva agreements [see Vol. XIV, p. 241B2]. North Viet Namese troops simultaneously left the port of Quinhon in Annam. The May 18 deadline for evacuation of political refugees from North Viet Nam was extended one month by the Communist Govt. in Hanoi at the request of Diem's Govt. Britain also had asked the USSR to help in extending the deadline. 800,000 anti-Communist refugees were reported to have crossed to South Viet Nam by May 22. [See p. 34F3] . . . Diem abolished Chief of State Bao Dai's Imperial Guard in Dalat May 15 and went there next day to receive an oath of loyalty from the Guard, which became part of the Natl. Army. A ceremony also marked the transfer of Ex-Emperor Bao Dai's crown domains to the Saigon Govt., completing South Viet Nam's territorial unification. (Pro-Bao Dai Gen. Nguyen Van Vy had left Dalat & was reported in Bangkok, en route to France, May 4.) [See p. 146F1] The Natl. Revolutionary Com. in Saigon sent cables May 21 to 43 Govt. heads, including Pres. Eisenhower, announcing "the dismissal of Bao Dai as Chief of State." [See p. 159E-F3] . . . Gen. J. Lawton Collins expressed hope that South Viet Nam would remain free as he left Saigon May 14 at the end of a 6-mo. mission as Pres. Eisenhower's special envoy [See pp. 145D3, 146C2]

Palestine. 2 Israeli soldiers were killed & 3 wounded when their Army vehicle struck a land mine on a road near the Gaza Strip May 17. The Israeli Army announced May 19 it had staged a retaliatory attack and blown up an Egyptian fortification near where the mine incident occurred. Israel also had broken off Mixed Armistice Comm. talks on Gaza truce difficulties May 18. [See p. 123F3] . . . Israeli & Jordanian representatives reached an agreement at UN Mixed Armistice Comm. Hq. in Jerusalem May 10 to accord prisoner-of-war treatment to soldiers or policemen captured during border clashes. (Charles B. Harris, a U. of Nebraska student, was shot to death by a Jordanian sentry Apr. 15 in the Jerusalem no-man's-land. A UN truce official said Harris was killed through a "tragic error.") [See pp. 128B1, 82B2] . . . The Israeli Army disclosed Apr. 25 at graduation of its first military staff college class that it had lost more than 6,000 killed in the war against the Arabs.

India & Pakistan. Indian & Pakistani representatives who met in New Delhi May 14-18 were reported to have agreed to keep their respective forces in Kashmir 6 mi. apart to avoid border clashes. They were said to have failed again to agree on a plan for permanent settlement of the Kashmir dispute. (Pakistan was said to have proposed during the talks that Kashmir be partitioned with Pakistan getting the territory north & west of the Chenab River. India would get the rest except the Vale of Kashmir, where the population would decide by plebiscite whether it wanted to join India or Pakistan.) The first serious breach of the Kashmir ceasefire had occurred May 8 in Nekowal (Jammu Province-West Pakistan border) when Pakistani & Indian troops fought an 8-hr. battle and 12 Indians were killed. [See Vol. XIV, p. 46E3] . . . Prime Min. Mohammed Ali of Pakistan announced May 11 he had accepted Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser's offer to mediate the Pakistani-Afghan dispute over Pushtunistan. But he said Pakistan would discuss only "the form of amends" the Afghans would make for demonstrators having torn down the Pakistani flag at the Kabul Embassy & Jalalabad Consulate. Pakistan had closed its consulates in Jalalabad & Khandahar, Afghanistan May 1 and demanded that Afghan consulates & trade missions in Pakistan be closed. The Pakistani Army reported a mobilization of Afghan troops near Peshawar May 7. [See p. 123G3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Vetoes Postal Pay Raise

Pres. Eisenhower May 19 regretfully vetoed a bill (S1) to give 500,000 postal workers pay raises averaging 8.8%. The Senate upheld the veto May 24. It was the President's first veto this year, his 53d since taking office (10 in 1953, 42 in 1954), the first either house had attempted to override.

Mr. Eisenhower said S1 discriminated against "10s of thousands" of postal employes (rural mail carriers, special delivery messengers, many supervisors & postmasters), would create "grave administrative problems such as the establishment of thousands of individual pay rates" and, by adding $180 million a year to postal costs, would impose "a heavier burden upon the taxpayer" than he considered "necessary to adjust postal salaries to a fair level." He urged Congress to vote a postal raise "that will be in the public interest & fair to all" postal workers. He noted that the raise "will substantially increase the postal deficit" and called for increases in postal rates.

The veto was upheld by the Senate May 24 when a Democratic effort to override it fell 8 votes short of the necessary 2/3 majority. The vote was 54-39: 46 D. & 8 R. to override; 37 R. and Va. Dems. Harry F. Byrd & A. Willis Robertson to sustain.

An 8% postal pay raise bill (S2061) was introduced May 24 by Chrmn. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.) of the Senate Post Office & Civil Svc. Com. It was approved by the committee May 25 after 5-4 rejection of a similar bill (S2062) offered by Sen. Frank Carlson (R., Kan.). Base increase under the Johnston bill would be 6%, but adjustments would make the average 8%. The raise would be retroactive to Mar. 1. [See p. 160D2]

Bills Signed. Among measures recently signed by the President: *May 19*—HR2225, a bill requiring the CAB

Cost of White House-keeping

The Govt. paid $366,200 a year to operate the White House, according to House Appropriations Com. testimony made public May 25. $251,655 went for salaries of 72 regular employes, of whom chief gardener Robert Redmond drew $5,245 as highest paid. Maitre d'hotel Charles Flicken & housekeeper Mrs. Mabel Walker, highest paid on the domestic staff, received $4,745 each. Some domestic staff members also ate at the White House—at the President's expense. [See p. 124B1]

to give permanent certificates to the nation's 14 local "feeder" airlines (they had been flying under 3-yr. & 7-yr. permits). *May 23*—HR5239, the $1,334,917,855 Agriculture appropriations bill [see p. 169C-D1]; HR1573, a bill repealing the 1954 Agriculture Adjustment Act ban on soil conservation subsidies to farmers who exceed acreage allotments for basic crops; HR1831, legislation protecting innocent purchasers from Govt. collection of claims (totaling about $3½ million) stemming from the 1952 grain scandals when some warehousemen sold Govt.-owned wheat & kept the proceeds [see Vol. XII, p. 40J]; HR1763, a bill extending the life of the Hoover Comm. for 30 days until June 30 [see p. 143F1]; HR2581, a $13,300,000 authorization for construction of aviation research facilities & work on an atomic plane.

Picks Burke as Navy Chief

Pres. Eisenhower May 25, nominated Rear Adm. Arleigh Albert (31-Knot) Burke, 53, to succeed Adm. Robert B. Carney, 60, as Chief of Naval Operations with full admiral's rank when Carney's term expires Aug. 16. In choosing Burke, a World War II hero but a controversial officer, the President passed over 90 line admirals with greater seniority

As head of the Navy's defunct Operation 23 (Organizational Research & Policy Div.), Burke had been a leader in the 1949 "revolt of the admirals" against armed forces unification & dependence on the Air Force B-36 as the nation's principal stategic weapon. He had urged a big supercarrier program instead. [See Vol. XII, p. 39H]

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty denied that Carney was being removed for his alleged prediction of a Chinese Communist attack on the Quemoy & Matsu islands. He said the President had authorized a laudatory statement about Carney. But Hagerty admitted "a missatement of fact" in an earlier remark he had made about Carney being dropped because he had reached retirement age (60 Mar. 26). [See p. 106D3]

Pres. Eisenhower May 25 nominated Adm. Arthur W. Radford [see p. 147D1], 59, to a 2d 2-yr. term as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Gen. Nathan F. Twining [see p. 50A1], 57, to a 2d 2-yr. term as Air Force Chief of Staff.

Civilian Job Shifts. Presidential nominations May 20: Amb.-to-Panama Selden Chapin to succeed Loy Henderson as Amb. to Iran [see Vol. XIII, p. 332A3]; Richard Lee Jones, 61, Chicago Negro currently heading the FOA mission to Liberia, to succeed the late Jesse D. Locker, as Amb. to Liberia [see p. 128F1]; Harold C. Patterson, Arlington, Va. Democrat, to succeed Paul R. Rowan (D.) for a 5-yr. SEC term when the latter's term expires June 5. NLRB Chrmn. Guy Farmer informed the White House he would not accept reappointment when his term expires Aug. 27 (reported May 25) [see Vol. XIII, p. 240E1]. The President May 23 approved Julius C. Holmes' assignment as U.S. diplomatic agent at Tangier with minister's rank. [See p. 107C-D3]

On Radio-TV Duty to Public

Pres. Eisenhower, speaking in Washington May 24 at the convention of the Natl. Assn. of Radio & Television Broadcasters, stressed radio & TV's responsibility to keep the public "truthfully" informed on important current issues & at the same time to remain "completely free of domination of any unfair kind." He said radio & TV might emulate newspapers, which assume that news columns "belong to the public" and therefore confine opinion to the editorial pages. He noted that "in many ways" radio & TV's "effect . . . in swaying public opinion . . . may be even greater than the press" because radio & TV "put an appealing voice or an engaging personality in the living room of the home." He urged radio & TV to evolve "formulae" for remaining "free" under "the normal rules of decency & good taste." Government's function was to allot broadcast channels & to enforce decency rules, he said, but "we must not wait for governmental regulation or compulsory governmental intervention in the form of suits & anti-trust actions & all the rest." [See p. 141D1]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower, discussing Republican philosophy May 23 at a dinner of the Dist. of Columbia Republican Women's Finance Com., said "we are not trying to go back to the horse cars" or "to fly to Mars." In advancing to prosperity, "we take the principles of the past & apply them to the problems of the moment," he said. The President declared in a message released May 22 by the N.Y. Republican State Com. that a "fundamental purpose" of his Govt. was "to foster [greater] prosperity in terms of better jobs, better opportunities & better living for all Americans." [See p. 160C1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower sugtested May 23, at the annual meeting of his Com. on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped, that the "equality of opportunity" ideal be extended to include handicapped persons. He presented his "Handicapped-Man-of-the-Year" trophy to Judge Sam M. Cathey, 61, of Asheville, N.C., a city judge for 24 years despite his blindness & currently chairman of the N.C. State Comm. for the Blind. . . . Pres. Eisenhower urged Americans in a proclamation May 25 to join on Memorial Day May 30 in prayers for peace. . . . The President May 25 directed the CAB to try to persuade Alaska Airlines and Pacific Northern Airlines to merge. He simultaneously approved a permanent authorization for Northwest Airlines' Seattle-to-Anchorage route (previously operated on temporary certificate) and refused to permit Pan-American World Airways, which already had a permanent certificate for a Fairbanks route, to extend its service to Anchorage. [See p. 54C3]. . . . Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower were luncheon hosts May 23 to ex-French Pres. & Mrs. Vincent Auriol. [See Vol. XIV, p. 273D2]

POLIO VACCINE

Nearly All Vaccine 'Safe'

Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Scheele & the Public Health Svc. announced May 24, after plant-by-plant checks, that all Salk polio vaccine already "used or recleared" was "safe with the exception of 2 lots . . . produced by the Cutter Laboratories."

Scheele said that a study of the situation by polio experts, including Dr. Jonas E. Salk, led to these conclusions: (a) "epidemiological data present strong presumptive evidence [of] a cause & effect relationship between the cases of paralytic poliomyelitis & the use of 2 lots of Cutter vaccine out of 9 released"; (b) since a single inoculation "is not fully effective, a few vaccinated children may be expected to develop paralytic poliomyelitis, and some did in the field trial"; (c) the incidence of polio in children receiving non-Cutter vaccine "is within the range of expectancy of polio occurrence from natural causes."

Scheele May 25 announced appointment of a 7-doctor Poliomyelitis Vaccine Clearance Panel to advise on clearance of existing & future vaccine and to review manufacturing & testing processes. The group included Salk & Dr. Thomas Francis Jr. of the U. of Michigan, who evaluated the vaccine's field tests.

Political Pressure Charged

Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D., N.Y.), questioning Asst. Health-Edctn.-Welfare Secy. Roswell Perkins at House Commerce Com. hearings May 25, said "a reputable source" had told him of charges that "a prominent [California] politician brought pressure" on HEW Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby to license Cutter Laboratories to produce Salk vaccine. Perkins replied that "so far as information is available to me, [the charge] is absolutely false," that Cutter was licensed solely on "scientific" grounds.

Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D., Va.), identifying himself May 25 as Klein's informant, said he had heard from "several sources" and that Vice Pres Nixon was the Californian alleged to have applied the pressure. Nixon's office immediately denied that Nixon or "anyone in his office" had "any contact" with the HEW Dept. or "any laboratory whatever in con-

nection with the Salk vaccine." A Cutter statement also denied the charge and said "Cutter was invited & urged . . . to take part in the polio vaccine program."

Cutter Facts Requested

Pres. Basil O'Connor of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis asked Scheele May 23 to release the results of the Cutter investigation because without this data, "no intelligent conclusions can be reached as to whether present testing requirements . . . should be altered or increased." He complained that his foundation, which sponsored the vaccine research, was not being informed of new developments. "So long as the Salk vaccine & its research was in the hands of the Natl. Foundation, you had some intelligence, total courage, intellectual integrity, and you had no politics whatsoever," he said.

The PHS May 19 reported 23 cases of polio in families of children who had received Cutter vaccine. 11 victims were adults, and one died. The PHS also reported "a high degree of correlation" between the part of the body vaccinated & the part first paralyzed.

A total of 92 polio cases among vaccinated children was confirmed by the PHS May 25. They included 60 Cutter cases, 22 Eli Lilly, 9 Wyeth & one Parke-Davis.

Many Parents Refuse Consent

Parents of more than 30% of children eligible for vaccine in the New York City program refused to allow inoculations May 19-25. Many withdrew permission previously granted. Milwaukee canceled inoculations May 23 pending tests to insure the vaccine's safety. San Francisco completed its first inoculations May 23 with about 60% of eligible children vaccinated. But Alameda, Calif. canceled shots May 23 after parents of about 2/5 of eligible children refused consent.

The situation was described by Adlai E. Stevenson May 24 as "the master mess of all time." Ex-Pres. Truman said May 24 that the program had been "bungled." Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore.) May 19 compared the U.S. situation with that of Canada, which "was prepared with a national program" when the success of the tests was announced. He said Canada was getting "carefully tested" vaccine (from the U. of Toronto's Connaught Laboratories) at $1.50 for 3 shots compared with the U.S. price of $4. (A Canadian Fed. Health Dept. spokesman announced May 25 that 750,000 Canadian children had been inoculated so far—half with 2 shots —with no report of a polio case in a vaccinated child.)

The PHS May 20, on the basis of a report by a technical advisory committee including Salk, rejected proposals of using smaller doses to stretch the dwindling vaccine supply. [See p. 168A1-F2]

Moscow radio reported May 22 that Russia had a "special preparation . . . which considerably lessens the danger" of polio. It was for use when an epidemic had started and "anti-polio vaccine can no longer be effective because of lack of necessary time for it to operate.")

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Contempt Convictions Upset

The Supreme Court May 23 reversed contempt-of-Congress convictions of 2 witnesses who had invoked the First & 5th Amends. & of a 3d who had invoked only the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer House Un-American Activities Com. questions on communism. The court held all had used the 5th Amend. validly, did not rule on the First Amend. Those acquitted: Julius Emspak, United Electrical Workers secy.-treasurer, by a 6-3 vote; Thomas Quinn, UE organizer, by 7-2; Philip Bart, *Daily Worker* gen. mgr., by 6-3. Only Bart had not pleaded the First Amend. Justices Reed & Minton dissented in all cases, Harlan only in the Emspak & Bart cases. [Vol. XI, pp. 181G, 69B]

FOREIGN

British Campaign Ends

Britain's 3-wk. election campaign (described May 23 by Sir Winston Churchill as the most "calm & quiet" he had seen) ended May 25 with the Gallup Poll reporting a -3.5% Conservative lead over Labor and the *Daily Express* poll reporting a 2.7% Conservative lead. The election was scheduled for May 26. [See p. 166A3]

Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden said in his closing campaign speech May 25 it would be an "unmitigated disaster" at this stage in world affairs to return the Labor Party to power because it was "completely divided on foreign policy." He stressed the Conservatives' domestic campaign theme by saying Britain was "selling more, earning more, buying more, saving more & eating more" than ever before.

Laborite leftist leader Aneurin Bevan said May 25 in Abergavenny, Wales that the Conservatives were "political gigolos, kept by the Americans," and functioned like "a conveyor belt, conveying American pressure on the British people." Ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee, Labor Party leader, stressed domestic economic issues in his campaign and promised more nationalization & a "fair share" to working-class Britons.

Campaign Sidelights. Attlee, opening the Labor campaign in Blaydon, Northumberland May 7, criticized the Conservative Govt. as "very slow" about Soviet talks. He pledged Labor would take up the question "at once" [see p. 81D3]. Aneurin Bevan ended a tacit campaign truce on discussion of policy at the proposed Big 4 talks by recommending May 18 that Britain agree to a unified, neutral & disarmed Germany if the Russians make such an offer. Labor MP Woodrow Wyatt declared on May 12 that "the only reason" Pres. Eisenhower agreed to Big 4 talks was to help the Tories "stay in power." He said the talks resulted from "American interference in our general election" [see Vol. X, p. 283J]. Eden May 7 favored meetings with the USSR "at any level." [See pp. 105E2, 174D1]

Attlee said in a May 11 telecast that atomic weapons should enable Britain to reduce armed forces & to cut draft terms to 18 mos. from 2 yrs. Labor MPs had pointed out that Britain & the U.S. were the only NATO countries with 2-yr. terms. Eden next day said "it would be folly —criminal folly—to weaken ourselves before negotiations [with Russia] begin. Russia has 3 & more yrs. of national service. . . ." Sir Winston Churchill attacked Attlee & Bevan May 19 for "chaotic muddleheaded jibberings & jabberings" about the H-bomb. He challenged Attlee to repeat his Mar. 2 Commons statement accepting the H-bomb as a deterrent to aggression. [See p. 77F1]

Churchill May 16 called Attlee a "piebald" who shifted from left to right to keep peace in his party [see p. 166G2]. Attlee May 17 said the criticism "comes rather oddly from Sir Winston, [who] has always been a bit of a chameleon" and was first a Conservative, then a Liberal, then a Tory again. Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler, opening the Conservative campaign in Liverpool May 6, gave this reply to Bevan's comparison of the Conservatives to Gadarene swine: "I would rather move in a herd than be a solitary, lonely & disgruntled pig." Butler said his party's economic policy aimed at doubling living standards within 25 yrs. [see p. 135E1]. Eden May 7 promised 1,000,000 new places for school children within 5 yrs. & removal of 200,000 persons yearly from slums.

A dock strike in London, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Manchester, Hull & Rochester May 23 was considered a possible aid to the Conservatives. The strike resulted from a jurisdictional dispute between the striking Natl. Amalgamated Stevedores & Dockers (18,000 members) and the Transport & Gen. Workers' Union (1,300,000 members), whose 31,000 dockers remained on the job. Govt. mediators tried, meanwhile, to avert a wage strike of 70,000 rail engineers & firemen set for May 28. [See pp. 10C3, 135G1] . . . Eden announced May 3 the end of a purchase tax on nonwoolen textiles which the recently-issued Govt. budget had reduced to 25% instead of 50% of wholesale prices. [See p 135E1]

Konni Zilliacus, expelled from the Labor Party 1949-52 for fellow traveling [see Vol. XII, p. 65K], was nominated May 8, over ex-Labor Atty. Gen. Sir Frank Soskice, as Labor candidate for Gorton, outside Manchester. [See Vol. XI, p. 133G] . . . In local Borough Council elections May 12: Conservatives gained 299 seats, lost 58; Labor gained 46, lost 330; independents gained 75, lost 36. . . . Countess Lloyd George, 2d wife of the late Earl Lloyd George, Britain's last major Liberal leader, announced May 18 that she would vote Conservative. Lady Megan Lloyd George, Lloyd George's daughter, joined the Labor Party Apr. 26. [See p. 125F3]

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Other Foreign News. French authorities reported May 24 that 29

persons had been killed in French Morocco, 23 in Algeria & one in Tunisia the past week in disorders blamed on anti-foreigner Moslem zealots during the Ramadan religious fasting period. [See pp. 150G1, 140A1, 6C1] . . . Greece May 21 canceled indefinitely courtesy calls by British warships in Greek ports because of British opposition to union between Greece & Cyprus. [See Vol. XIV, p. 424C2]

1,200 delegates to the Intl. Chamber of Commerce congress in Tokyo voted unanimously May 20 to support the revised Gen. (Geneva) Agreement on Tariffs & Trade and the GAAT-proposed permanent Org. for Trade Cooperation. [See pp 179E-F1, 106C1]

A communiqué issued by 13 Asian nations & colonies May 13 after a 5-day meeting in Simla, India, said "there would be no advantage" in establishing a regional organization similar to the Org. for European Economic Cooperation to coordinate the use of U.S. aid funds "in the present stage of economic development of the Asian region." Conference participants: Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, South Viet Nam. A British expert represented Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak & Singapore. The Phillippines sent an observer. [See p. 132E1, C2]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. A Govt.-sponsored bill to disestablish Roman Catholicism as the state religion was passed, 121-12, May 19 by the Chamber of Deputies and unanimously by the Senate May 20. (Roman Catholicism was established as the state religion in 1810 when Argentina won its independence from Spain.) The bill called for the election of a constituent assembly to amend the Constitution as it pertained to the Church-state relationship. The Chamber passed by 112-8 May 20 a further law making all religious institutions subject to taxation as of the first of this year. Leaflets distributed in Buenos Aires by Catholic groups May 14 asserted that the church would agree to separation from the state providing properties valued at $142,860,000 were restored to the church. In other anti-Catholic actions: religious education in public schools was voted out of existence May 13 by the Chamber of Deputies; police in Cordoba Province May 17 banned the holding of Benediction services without a police permit; new arrests for illegal printing of anti-Perón pamphlets were made in several cities May 21-23. 16 Catholic Action leaders arrested May 7 were released May 18 after no charges were filed. [See p. 162A1] . . . Greek ship-owner Aristotle Socrates Onassis offered the Govt. a deal May 21 whereby he would place some of his tankers under the Argentine flag in return for a contract to carry oil. [See p. 162D1]

Brazil. Telephone workers in Rio de Janeiro struck May 11 in the most recent of a series of strikes in the city over wage disputes. A drop in coffee prices was foreseen May 18 as the Govt. abolished the "registry" price which had been an enforced minimum export price. The move was believed a reprisal against Central American countries for their recent refusal to go along with a Brazilian Govt. proposal for international price fixing. Labor Min. Alencastro Guimareas told the *Wall St. Journal* of May 23 that the drop in U.S. imports of Brazil's products (from 51.6% in 1952 to 33.6% in 1954) would be reflected by a similar decline in Brazilian purchases since Brazilians must "buy in dollar areas strictly in line with our earnings in such areas." [See pp. 162E1, 55A3]

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Chilean Gens. Alfonso Canas Ruiz & Ramon Salinas & Col. Raul Silva were arested May 22 in a Govt. investigation into Army sedition. [See p. 142C2] . . . **Cuba's** Havana U. closed for 48 hrs. May 10-11 in protest over the wounding of 5 students by police. Many other schools closed in sympathy. Ex-Havana U. student Fidel Castro, 31, was one of a group of political prisoners released May 16 in a recent amnesty extended to political prisoners. [See Vol. XIII, p. 79B-C3] . . . **Dominican Republican** Congress passed a bill May 11 granting amnesty to all political prisoners. [See p. 102G3] . . . **Guatemalan** Forgn. Minister Domingo Goicolea reported May 23 that Ecuador had recognized the Govt. of Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas. [See p. 162A2] . . . **Honduran** Pres. Julio Lozano told the Inter-Amer. Press Assn. May 20 that censorship on outgoing press dispatches had been lifted in Honduras. [See p. 102G3]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. An operation to aid children with cerebral palsy was described by Dr. Samuel Rosner of Goldwater Memorial Hospital (N.Y.) May 12 at a N.Y. State Medical Soc. meeting in Buffalo. It consisted of removal of tumor-like blood vessels from the sylvian fissure separating the front & back lobes of the brain and was performed on 22 children. Of the 20 who survived, "all have shown some progress and some have shown remarkable progress." [See Vol. XI, p. 23C] . . . Recent progress in developing a vaccine against tuberculosis in laboratory experiments on mice was reported at the annual meeting of the Amer. Trudeau Society (medical section of the Natl. Tuberculosis Assn.) in Milwaukee May 24 by Drs. David W. Weiss & Rene J. Dubos of Rockfeller Institute in New York and Dr. Guy P. Youmans of Northwestern U. Both described effects of injections prepared from tubercule bacilli. [See p. 47D2] . . . A group of 21 scientists supported by the Amer. Cancer Society & directed by Dr. Alfred Gellhorn of Columbia U. reported in New York May 19 they had developed a standardized method for determining whether a chemical would have a curative or preventive effect against cancer. The method employed laboratory mice & rats afflicted with cancer. [See p. 111C1] . . . The U.S. Navy demonstrated to the Amer. College of Cardiology in New York May 19 a new radio device that recorded electrocardiographic signals from an ailing human heart while the patient was going about normal activities. The device was said to offer a better way of ascertaining danger of a heart attack and determining how much activity a heart patient could stand. [See Vol. XIV, p. 359F1] . . . Dr. Linus Pauling of Calif. Inst. of Tech., 1954 Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, said in an address Apr. 23 at Mt. Holyoke Coll. (South Hadley, Mass.) that study of the molecular structure of the human body might revolutionize medicine within 2 decades. He predicted that the determination of abnormal human molecules eventually would enable researchers to plot drugs having molecular structures required "to control the disease." [See Vol. XIV, p. 367E1] . . . The British scientific journal *Nature* reported May 14 that Drs. G. L. Ada & Beverley T. Perry of the Melbourne (Australia) Inst. of Medical Research had isolated (with an electron-microscope) & analyzed chemically the "heart" of influenza organisms (2 types of Strain A, 4 types of Strain B). [See Vol. XIII, p. 140A]

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Alfred P. Sloan Foundation announced in New York May 24 a $5 million fund to support basic research work in college laboratories by promising young scientists who otherwise might take lucrative jobs in industry & Govt. [See Vol. XIII, p. 72H] . . . **First atomic reactor** owned by a university was dedicated May 23 at North Carolina State Coll. (Raleigh) where it was to be used in engineering courses. (The AEC asked Apr. 24 for bids on Govt. use of a new atomic reactor—to be financed & built by private industry—that would have larger holes than existing reactors for insertion of materials to be irradiated.) [See p. 171C3] . . . **Israeli** archeological expedition reported May 19 the discovery in a cave near the Red Sea of many skeletons of women & children believed to have starved while refugees from the Romans during a revolt led by Bar Kokhba in 132-135 A.D. (mentioned in the *Old Testament* Book of *Lamentations*). [See p. 111A1] . . . **Albert Lasker Medical Journalism Awards** for 1954 ($1,000 each) announced by the Lasker Foundation May 19: Alton L. Blakeslee of AP for articles on research at the Marine Biological Labs. in Woods Hole, Mass.; John Robert Coughlan of *Life* for an account of the Salk anti-polio vaccine's development; Milton Silverman for a *Sat. Eve. Post* article on experimental use of drugs to relieve hypertension & mental ailments. . . . **Burlesque's** revival in New York City (at the Orpheum, Bklyn.) after a ban in effect since 1937 was authorized by State Supreme Ct. Justice Aron Steuer May 19 on producer Thomas J. Phillips' promise that his shows would offer no "strip teasers, runways or exotic dancers."

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Once Upon a Tailor. Comedy by Baruch Lumet. Adapted by Henry Sherman. About Austrian tailor who turns matchmaker. Staged by Jos. Anthony. Produced by Playwrights' Co. & Geo. Boroff. With Oscar Karlweis, Anne Hegira, Anita Cooper, Jimmy Oster, Peter Fernandez. May 23 at Cort. (0-0-7)§

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Andrew Jackson: Symbol for an Age. By John Wm. Ward. New interpretation says Jackson's greatness was created by America's needs. May 19. (Oxford, 274 pp., $4.75)†

Boswell on the Grand Tour: Italy, Corsica & France 1765-1766. Edited by Frank Brady & Frederick A. Pottle. Dr. Johnson's biographer's excursions into Mediterranean ideas & love. May 23. (McGraw-Hill, 373 pp., $5.50)†

The Last Temptation. By Jos. Viertel. Refugee family in Israel is persecuted when its head is executed as alleged Arab spy. Literary Guild June selection. May 20. (Simon & Schuster, 437 pp., $3.95)*

Looking Beyond. By Lin Yutang. Formula for new Utopia combines best of ancient Greece with Confucianisn. May 23. (Prentice-Hall, 387 pp., $4.95)*

Nectar in a Sieve. By Kamala Markandaya. Indian girl is married to tenant farmer, grows up & becomes mother in tiny poverty-stricken village. May 16. Book-of-the-Month Club co-selection for May. (John Day, 248 pp., $3.50)*

News Is a Singular Thing. By Marguerite Higgins. Pulitzer Prize Korean war correspondent tells what makes her tick. May 19. (Doubleday, 256 pp., $3.50)†

Not Honour More. By Joyce Carey. Last in trilogy (which began with "Prisoner of Grace") dealing with unethical politicians, amoral lovers. May 25. (Harper, 309 pp., $3.50)*

Onions in the Stew. By Betty MacDonald. Roughing it on island near Seattle by "Egg & I" author. May 16. Book-of-the-Month Club co-selection for May. (Lippincott, 257 pp., $3.50)†

Predilections. By Marianne Moore. Essays on poets & poetry. May 12. (Viking, 171 pp., $3.50)†

The Strange Career of Jim Crow. By C. Vann Woodward. Origin & facts about Southern segregation. May 12. (Oxford, 155 pp., $2.50)†

The Twelve Pictures. By Edith Simon. Novelized version of the Nibelungenlied, 5th century German myths. May 20. (Putnam, 367 pp., $3.95)*

The Woman in the Case. By Edgar Lustgarten. Study of 4 famous British murders. May 16. (Scribner, 218 pp., $3)†

RELIGION

Meetings. Ordination of women as Presbyterian ministers was approved May 23 by the 167th Gen. Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. The assembly, meeting in Los Angeles May 19-25, sent the proposal to the 256 Presbyteries (local groups) for ratification. The assembly May 23 adopted a resolution criticizing the Roman Catholic Church's "progressive trend to exalt the . . . Virgin Mother" as having "widened the breach between the Roman Catholic Church & all other Christian communities." "The theology of Mary," in which "devotion to Mary . . . even exceeds the devotion to Christ," "is not determined by any reference to the Bible or to Christ," the resolution said, but "is founded upon the sole authority of the Roman Catholic Church." The Rev. Dr. Paul S. Wright, 59, of Portland, Ore. but born in Tabriz, Iran, was elected May 19 to succeed the Rev. Dr. Ralph Waldo Lloyd as moderator. The assembly May 24 confirmed the heresy conviction of Claude C. Williams of Helena, Ala., ex-industrial chaplain in Detroit & director of the Peoples Inst. of Applied Religion, who had been unfrocked largely for denying the divinity of Christ. Williams was one of 6 Protestant clergymen whom ex-Chrmn. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. had accused of trying to bring communistic ideas into the ministry. [See Vol. XIII, pp. 310E1, 116C-D, 78B]

The Southern Baptist Convention, meeting in Miami May 18-21, "noted with gratitude" May 21 actions to separate church & state, particularly in Latin America & specifically in Argentina [see p. 178C1]. The Rev. Dr. Caspar C. Warren of Charlotte, N. C. was elected May 18 to succeed Dr. J. W. Storer as pres. . . . The American (northern) Baptist Convention, meeting in Atlantic City May 18-24, voted May 24 to accept the Southern Convention's invitation to join in a 5-yr. evangelistic crusade (beginning in 1959) to "win America for Christ." Frank A. Nelson, Racine, Wis. machinery parts manufacturer, was elected ABA pres. May 24. [See Vol. XIV, p. 108A1]

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Rev. Martin Niemoeller, in a letter May 13 to Bishop Otto Dibelius, resigned all duties in the German Evangelical Church's governing body because the Gen. Synod of Protestant Churches, meeting in Weimar, East Germany, had criticized his handling of administrative affairs. Niemoeller continued, however, as head of the church in Hesse. [See Vol. XIII, p. 150L-M] . . . **James Francis Cardinal McIntyre,** Archbishop of Los Angeles, told pastors in his archdiocese May 19 to warn "all your people but particularly . . . the young" of the "personal moral danger" in many motion pictures. He reported "an obvious trend toward laxity" in some films & movie advertising. His statement echoed a recent charge by the Rev. Thomas F. Little, executive secretary of the Natl. Legion of Decency, that there had been an increase in "objectionable" films. [See Vol. XIV, p. 6C-D2] . . . **Rev. Charles Earle Raven,** Queen Elizabeth II's chaplain, criticized Anglican Church leaders in a London address May 11 for advocating a law banning all divorce. He called this attitude out of date. [See Vol. XIV, p. 116C1] . . . **Church of Finland** May 19 celebrated the 800th anniversary of its founding. . . . **Islamic Center of New York, Inc.** was set up May 23 with a temporary center in the hq. of Pakistan's UN delegation. . . . **Rabbinical Assembly of America,** meeting in Highland Park, Ill., urged Congress May 4 to provide federal funds for public schools but to deny this aid to states practicing racial segregation. [See p. 147B1]

OBITUARIES

Cardinal Antoine Pierre Arida, 91, Patriarch of Antioch & all the Orient (head of Maronite Church, regarded as Pope by followers), ex-officio member of Roman Catholic Sacred College of Cardinals; May 19 in Beirut.

Roy E. Ayers, 72, Democratic Gov. of Mont. 1936-41, U.S. Rep. 1933-36; May 23 in Lewistown, Mont.

Dr. Charles C. Adams, 81, pres. Amer. Ecological Society 1923, dir. N. Y. State Museum 1926-43; May 22 in Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, 79, cofounder & pres. Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. 1904-42; May 18 in Daytona Beach, Fla. She was named director of Negro Affairs Div. in Natl. Youth Admin. by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt (highest Govt. post held by a Negro woman).

Dr. Andres Eloy Blanco, 58, ex-Forgn. Min. of Venezuela (in exile in Mexico since 1948); May 21 in Mexico City of injuries after his car collided with hit-&-run driver day before. [See Vol. VIII, p. 382G]

Concha Espiña y Tagle, 76, author of *El Metal de los Muertos, Auga de Nieve* & about 30 other Spanish novels; May 19 in Madrid

Dewey L. Fleming, 56, Washn. bureau chief for *Baltimore Sun,* 1944 Pulitzer Prize winner for natl. affairs reporting; May 18 in Baltimore. [See Vol. IV, p. 140B]

Richard S. (Skeets) Gallagher, 64, ex-stage & film comedian; May 22 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Nene Hatun, 98, Turkish heroine who helped defend Azizie Fortress at Erzurum during Russo-Turkish war; May 22 at Erzurum, Turkey.

Samuel Liebman, 81, ex-pres. Liebman Breweries; May 18 in N. Y.

Rev. Dr. Henry B. Master, 83, Moderator of Gen. Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. in 1936; May 18 in Philadelphia.

John Francis (Jack) Moakley, 91, Cornell track coach for 50 yrs. until retirement in 1949, coach of U.S. Olympic track & field team 1920; May 21 in Ithaca, N. Y.

Vincent Monte-Sano, 76, pres. Monte-Sano & Pruzan fashion house (N.Y.); May 22 in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips, 74, founder of Intl. Fed. of Business & Professional Women & pres. 1930-1947; May 21 at Marseilles (en route from U.S. to meeting in Beirut).

Louis H. Pink, 72, head of Assoc. Hospital Service (Blue Cross) 1943-53; May 18 in New York.

E. Henry H. Simmons, 78, pres. N. Y. Stock Exchange 1924-30; May 21 in N. Y.

George Arthur Sloan, 61, industrialist (director U.S. Steel, Goodyear Tire & Rubber); May 20 in New York. He retired Mar. 14 as chrmn. of Metropolitan Opera Assn., was elected pres. of Intl. Chamber of Commerce May 15.

Stanley T. Stanley, 51, stock broker, associate of late Serge Rubinstein; May 18 in N. Y. [See p. 40B3]

Lt. Gen. Juan Vigon, 75, Spanish Army Staff Chief; May 24 in Madrid. [See Vol. XIII, p. 323C3]

SPORTS

Winners

Auto race: Grand Prix of Europe in Monte Carlo May 22—won by Maurice Trintignant of France in a Ferrari at a record avg. speed of 105.914 kmph. (65.66 mph.) for the 100-lap, 314½-km. (196½-mi.) course. His total time—a record 2 hr. 58 min. 9.8 sec. [See Vol. XIV, p. 263C3] . . . **Baseball:** Yale won the Ivy League

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

title, 8-2, over Harvard in Cambridge, Mass. May 21. St. John's won the Metropolitan Collegiate Baseball Conf. championship, 11-2, over NYU in New York May 19. . . . **Chess:** U.S. amateur championship—won by Clinton Parmalee, Newark, N. J. fireman, in Lake Mohegan, N. Y. May 22. . . . **Fencing:** Masters' foil championship (open to pros & amateurs who had been Olympic team members or who had won 2 national championships) in New York May 22—won by Harold Goldsmith of New York. . . . **Golf:** Walker Cup—won by U.S. amateurs, 10-2, over British team at St. Andrews, Scot. May 21 for the 14th time in 15 attempts. British women's amateur championship at Portrush, Northern Ireland May 19—won by Mrs. Jessie Valentine, 40, of Scotland, by 7-&-6 over U.S. champion Barbara Romack, 22. (Mrs. Valentine had won the title in 1937 under her maiden name, Jessie Anderson.) . . . **Handball:** Natl. AAU one-wall doubles championship—won by Oscar & Ruby Obert of New York in Brooklyn May 22. . . . **Horse racing:** $54,100 Massachusetts H'cap at Suffolk Downs (Boston) May 19—won by Wm. Helis Jr.'s Helioscope, Sam Boulmetis up, for $36,000. Rex C. Ellsworth's El Drag, Johnny Longden up, set a 1:20 world record for 7 furlongs to win the $15,000 Crenshaw H'cap at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) May 21. Alberta Ranches & Geo. Gardiner's English-bred St. Vincent, Basil James up, set a 2:15 2/5 U.S. turf course record for a mile & 3 furlongs to win the $31,300 Dixie H'cap at Pimlico (Baltimore) May 21. Johnny Adams, 41, a grandfather, rode his 3,000th winner May 21 when he piloted Mister Black to victory in the $25,000 Continental H'cap at Washington Park (Chicago). Only other U.S. jockeys to exceed 3,000 wins—Longden, Eddie Arcaro, Ted Atkinson. . . . **Riding:** European horse trials, ended in Windsor Great Park, Eng. May 21—Britain won team championship; Maj. Frank Weldon, British team captain, won individual championship. . . . **Tennis:** Weisbaden (Germany) international tournament, ended May 22—Mrs. Beverly Baker Fleitz of Long Beach, Calif. won women's singles title; Nicola Pietrangeli of Italy won men's title; Vic Seixas of Philadelphia & Tony Trabert of Cincinnati won men's doubles; South Africa's Hazel Rettick-Smith & Dora Kilian won women's doubles; Seixas & Darlene Hard of Montebello, Calif. won mixed doubles. . . . **Track & field:** California relays in Modesto, Calif. May 21—U. of Texas won team title; Franklin (Bud) Held set a 268-ft. 2½-in. world record for the javelin throw [see Vol. XIV, p. 288A3]; a 40.2-sec. world mark for the 440-yd. relay was set by the U. of Texas team of Dean Smith, Alvin Friedman, Jerry Prewit & Bobby Whildon; Wes Santee ran the 880 in 1:48.5 or 1/10 sec. better than the official world mark [see p. 104A2]. Natl. AAU marathon championship in Yonkers, N. Y. May 22—won by Nick Costes, 28, of Natick, Mass. in course record time of 2:31:12.4 for the 26 mi. & 385 yd. Harold Connolly of Boston set a U.S. record of 195 ft. 10½ in. for the 16-lb. hammer throw at Travers Island, N. Y. May 21.

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Karen rebels north of Rangoon, Burma invited Communists to a "friendly" soccer match, then murdered the entire Red team, Reuters reported from Rangoon May 23. [See p. 18F2] . . . **Minnie Minoso** of the Chicago White Sox suffered a fractured temple bone when struck by a pitch by Bob Grim of the Yanks in New York May 18, X-rays revealed in Chicago May 24. [See p. 80D2] . . . **Sid Gordon,** 36, Pittsburgh infielder-outfielder, was sold to the N. Y. Giants for an estimated $25,000 May 23. [See Vol. XIII, p. 440E-F1] . . . **Bob Kuzava,** Baltimore Orioles pitcher, was sold to the Phillies May 23 to make room for pitcher Johnny Swango, 18, of Welch, Okla., who was signed for a $30,000 bonus payable over 3 yrs.

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. Albert Anastasia, 52, alleged Murder, Inc. "executioner," pleaded guilty in federal court in Camden, N. J. May 23 to 2 income tax evasion counts. He admitted withholding $11,742 in taxes in 1946-47. (Police were searching for ex-Ft. Lee, N. J. contractor Charles Ferri, who had disappeared with his wife from their blood-spattered home in Miami, Fla. The Govt. had intended to use Ferri as a witness against Anastasia.) [See Vol. XIV, pp. 88F2, 144B2] . . . The First Natl. Bank of Jacksonville, Ala. was robbed of $86,727 by 4 armed bandits May 20. . . . Las Vegas police claimed May 18 to have averted history's biggest mail robbery—the hijacking of nearly $1 million in gambling house receipts—by the arrest May 17-18 of Las Vegas policeman George Hayden Anderson, 31, his wife, his brother & 3 other men. . . . The Justice Dept. announced May 21 that it had asked the FBI to investigate the case of the Rev. G. W. Lee, 51, Negro minister of Belzoni, Miss. who was found dead in his wrecked car May 7 after encouraging Negroes to vote. . . . Writer William Bradford Huie's contempt-of-court sentence was upheld by a 6-1 Florida Supreme Court decision May 20. He had been jailed in Oct. 1954 for allegedly trying to influence a psychiatrist in the case of Ruby McCollum, Negro woman pronounced insane after she shot & killed a white physician, Dr. C. Leroy Adams, in Live Oak, Fla. [Vol. XIV, p. 248F3]

Fires. 58 persons died in a fire in a theater (a converted schoolroom) in Wielopolo, southern Poland, the newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* reported in Warsaw May 18. . . . 42 persons died in a cotton mill fire in Limbdi, Saurashtra State, India, it was reported in Bombay May 21.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) returned to the Senate May 23 after a 7-mo. absence due to spinal operations for a World War II injury he suffered as a PT boat commander. [See Vol. XIV, p. 348B3] . . . **Mrs. Dora Blowers** filed in Riverhead, N. Y. May 18 for a share of the late William K. Vanderbilt's $37 million estate on grounds she had been his secret wife. She said he had identified himself as Arthur Blowers and they had married in 1925 although she knew the marriage was bigamous. Mrs. Blowers was divorced from an Arthur Blowers Dec. 21, 1943, according to a counterclaim by the Guaranty Trust Co. (N. Y.), the estate's executor. [See Vol. IV, p. 12L] . . . **Claude Dauphin,** French actor, was married to actress Norma Eberhardt in Oakhurst, N. J. May 21 (his 3d, her first). He had been divorced earlier in May from French actress Maria Mauban. . . . **Eugene F. Suter Jr.,** 22, Yale senior, legally could reject an inheritence of some $400,000 left him by his father, a surrogate court ruled in New York May 19. Suter, a Socialist, said it was against his principles to accept the money.

Birthdays: Philosopher Bertrand (Earl) Russell was 82 May 18. Ho Chi Minh, North (Communist) Viet Nam leader, was 65 May 19 [see Vol. XIV, p. 243A-D2]. Mikhail A. Sholokhov, Russia's most popular contemporary novelist, was 50 May 24.

EXECUTIVES

Amer. Psychoanalytic Assn. Dr. Maxwell Gitelson of Chicago succeeded Dr. Ives Hendrick of Boston as pres. at a meeting in Atlantic City May 8. . . . **Amer. Soc. of Newspaper Editors** Des Moines Register & Tribune editor Kenneth MacDonald was elected pres. Apr. 23 to succeed Jas. S. Pope, Louisville Courier-Journal & Times exec. ed. [See p. 138D-E2] . . . **Anaconda Copper Mining Co.** Cornelius F. Kelley, 79, retired as chrmn. May 18 but continued as a director. . . . **Asia Foundation** Ex-AF Secy. Thos. K. Finletter & ex-U.S. truce envoy to Korea Arthur H. Dean were elected trustees May 18. . . . **Bank of America** Jesse W. Tapp, 55, was elected May 17 to succeed Fred A. Ferroggiaro (retiring) as chrmn. . . . **Best & Co.** Philip LeBoutillier was elected to the new post of board chrmn. May 11 and was replaced by Walter Strickland as pres. . . . **Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.** W. A. Mather replaced G. A. Walker as chrmn. May 4, and N. R. Crump succeeded Mather as pres. . . . **Certain-teed Products Corp.** Malcolm Meyer, 40, was elected pres. May 16 to succeed Rawson G. Lizars, who remained as chrmn. . . . **Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Consolidated** Arthur B. Richardson succeeded Clifford W. McGee (retiring) as chrmn. May 5, and Jerome A. Straka, 52, replaced Richardson as pres. . . . **Chicago Tribune** Chesser M. Campbell was appointed pblshr. May 16 to succeed the late Col. Robt. R. McCormick. [See p. 111D3] . . . **Colgate-Palmolive Co.** Jos. H. McConnell, 49, resigned as pres. May 4, effective July 1. [See Vol. XIII, p. 39C; XII, 425N] . . . **Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc.** Cecil E. Wolfson was elected chrmn., E. Wm. Endter pres. May 3. [See p. 143F3] . . . **Educational Alliance** (N.Y.) Donald B. Straus was elected pres. May 19. . . . **Freeman Shoe Corp.** H. T. Cary resigned as pres. & chrmn. May 16. . . . **W. R. Grace & Co.** Chas. Edw. Wilson, ex-GE pres. & first Defense Mobilization Director, succeeded Wm. Grace Holloway (retiring) as chrmn. May 10. [See Vol. XIII, p. 220L] . . . **Industrias Kaiser Argentina** (Argentine subsidiary of Henry J. Kaiser Co.) Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway announced Apr. 20 that he would become pres. of this new firm when he retires as U.S. Army Chief of Staff. [See p. 168A-B3] . . . **Montgomery Ward & Co.** Louis E. Wolfson & 2 associates—Alexander Rittmaster 3d, 38, & Bernice Fitz-Gibbon—won 3 of 9 directorships according to final vote tally May 14. Chrmn. John A. Barr, 47, was elected to additional post of pres. Ex-Chrmn. Sewell L. Avery, 81, was dropped from the exec. com. by a rules change, but he remained a director. [See p. 162G2-A3] . . . **N. Y. Daily News** Francis M. Flynn was appointed pblshr. May 16 to succeed the late Capt. Jos. M. Patterson. [See Vol. VI, p. 176A] . . . **Park & Tilford Distillers Corp.** Arthur D. Schulte resigned as chrmn. May 12, effective June 30. [See p. 136E3] . . . **Popular Science Publishing Co., Inc.** Godfrey Hammond succeeded Henry J. Fisher (retiring) as chrmn. May 10, and Ralph H. Flynn replaced Hammond as pres. . . . **Port of N. Y. Authority** Donald V. Lowe, 64, succeeded Howard S. Cullman (retiring), 63, as chrmn. May 12. . . . **Security Mutual Life Ins. Co.** Geo. S. Van Schaick was elected chrmn. May 11. . . . **Sinclair Oil Corp.** Marvin L. Gosney was elected chrmn. May 19.